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1859.

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J. M. THORBURN & CO'S

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

**Vegetable and Agricultural
SEEDS, &c.**

**Garden, Field, Fruit, &c.,
SEEDS.**

**THE LARGEST COLLECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE WORLD,
EMBRACING EVERY**

Standard and Improved Variety.

— ALSO —

Tested Novelties,

BOTH OF

Domestic and some of European Origin,

THAT ARE SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF THE U. STATES

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

No. 15 John Street, New-York

*Sub. cat.
H. A.*


The following **CATALOGUES** are published during the year:

Catalogue of **VEGETABLE, AGRICULTURAL, &c., SEEDS**, ready first of January.

Catalogue of **FLOWER SEEDS**, containing directions for their cultivation, with over 1000 Varieties, ready first of February.

Catalogue of **TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS**, with directions for their cultivation, containing over 300 Varieties, ready first of February.

Catalogue of **DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS**, with directions for their management, ready first of September.

 *Trade Lists of the above, for Seed Merchants, published in January and July.*

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by
JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of
New-York.

Gift
A. P. Lopez
Dec. 13, 1940

NOTICE!

In presenting a new Catalogue of a Choice Selection of Seeds for the Kitchen Garden, J. M. THORBURN & Co. take the opportunity to repeat to their numerous friends and the public, that the quality and character of their Seeds, as heretofore, can be fully relied on. They feel convinced that their present year's stock will be found, in every respect, to sustain the reputation that their House has now maintained for so many years.

Within the last few years the varieties of the different kinds of Vegetables have been increased so extensively, and some of the newer sorts have so far surpassed those of former times, that we feel that the period has arrived when the extensive patronage we have received calls upon us to make an effort to afford some assistance to our customers in the selection of the best kinds for cultivation, whether old or new. Many of the newer varieties are very valuable.

The extended nature of our business connections requires that we should not discard from our Stock any Seeds of *good* repute, whether old or new, and necessarily, therefore, cannot exclude the older kinds, if good in themselves, although others of superior value, of the same description, may have been introduced.

In view of this state of things, we have prepared the present Catalogue, in which the character of many of the new kinds of Seeds are pointed out, so as to enable our friends to make a larger or smaller selection, according to their requirements.

Although, of course, the experienced Gardener requires no aid from us as to the cultivation of vegetables, we have, for the guidance of Amateurs, added to this Catalogue some short notes as to the growth of the various Vegetables that it contains, which, although necessarily brief, will, we trust, be found thoroughly reliable. The times of sowing, &c., of course, vary somewhat in more Northernly or Southernly localities. Those indicated in the Catalogue have reference to the vicinity of this City.

Whilst the greatest care in the selection of Seeds is our guiding principle, without reference to cost, yet in so extensive a business, and such a multitudinous variety of Stock, some mistake may, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance, occur; for which reason we will always esteem it a favor to have any such mistake pointed out, should it arise, and will be equally desirous immediately to rectify it.

In conclusion, we beg to impress on our friends the expediency of giving their Seed Orders early in the season, for although it is our constant endeavor to keep on hand an ample Stock of all kinds, to meet every demand, yet we find, from the preference given at one time more than another for different Seeds of the sorts most in repute, that we cannot avoid sometimes being unable to execute late orders. Many of the varieties are also imported from Europe, and when, therefore, as is generally the case, we get a large quantity of late orders it is then impossible to increase their importations in time for the sowing season.

All Orders sent before the end of *February* we can be sure to supply.

REMARKS ON VEGETABLE CULTURE.

THE great principle of all good Gardening, undoubtedly, is *deep* culture. Nothing can supersede the advantage accruing from it. The quality of the crop and the quantity, whether of weight or bulk, will depend principally on this point. When the plow is used the subsoil plow should follow it; and in *all* land, whether heavy or light, (except a subsoil of pure gravel,) will be benefited by it. When the spade is used the ground should be dug at least eighteen inches deep.

Good drainage is of equal importance.

It is best to sow and cultivate *all* crops in drills and rows, in preference to broadcast. The crop is tilled at less expense, both of time and trouble. And when kept clear from weeds, (as it must be at all times to do well,) the light and air that freely circulates amongst the plants is greater in quantity, and its nutriment to the crop is thereby immensely increased.

The rotation of crops should be attended to. Manure should be given to crops above ground, as the Cabbage Tribe, Peas, the Potato, (for *that* is not a *root*,) and similar Vegetables. These should be followed by root crops, as Carrots, Parsnips, &c., with less manure.

In dry weather, the hoe well plied, will keep off the effects of drought better than water, unless that could be given in quantities, and with a degree of regularity that are incompatible with the labor it would require to supply it. Nevertheless seed beds and newly transplanted Vegetables will sometimes require water, and shade is also an auxiliary well worthy of attention. The reasons that the hoe operates in the way indicated are many. Some of them are, that it admits air to the roots, from which, however dry *apparently*, the roots will extract water. It aids the emission of exhalations from the moist subsoil and the strata below, and by rendering the surface soil loose, *that* becomes a less efficient conductor of heat, and consequently the Sun's rays do not penetrate so deep beneath the surface as they do when the latter is baked hard.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John-st., New-York.

FLOWER SEEDS,

THE LARGEST COLLECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE U. STATES,

Embracing everything worthy of cultivation;

Particular attention being given to the early introduction of desirable novelties, which may be obtained from us simultaneously with their appearance in Europe.

Catalogue published 1st February

TREE, SHRUB, EVERGREEN AND FRUIT SEEDS,

A Large Collection, for which see separate Catalogue.

Seeds can be safely transported by mail to any part of the United States, with punctuality and expedition ;
Postage 6 cents per ounce.

Bulbous Flowering Roots,

Imported direct from the first Flower Nurseries of Europe.

Every desirable variety of

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HYACINTHS, SINGLE & DOUBLE TULIPS,
POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, JONQUILLES, CROCUS, CROWN
IMPERIALS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, LILIES, DOUBLE
NARCISSUS, ARUMS, ANEMONES, RANUNCULUS,
&c., &c., &c.

*PARTICULAR CARE BEING TAKEN IN THE SELECTION OF THE
BEST SORTS FOR PARLOR WINTER FLOWERING, FOR THE
CONSERVATORY OR FOR OUT DOOR PLANTING.*

See Descriptive Catalogue, with full directions for the culture and treatment of the different Bulbs.

GEO. SIBELL, Printer and Stationer, 20 W

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Asparagus Knives		50 to	75
Brush or Switch Hooks, from	1	25 to	1 50
Cast Steel Edging Knives, from		87 to	1 38
Flower Gatherers, from		75 to	1 50
Pruning Chisels, with one or two hooks		88 to	2 00
Blue Polished Garden Forks		63 to	75
Garden Engines			35 00
Green-House Syringes, of different sizes, and most approved patterns	5	00 to	12 00
Stag Milton Hatchets (fine)	3	00 to	4 00
Edinboro' Bill Hooks, from	1	00 to	1 25
Yorkshire Socket Bill-Hooks, from	1	00 to	1 50
Weeding Hooks			38
Cast Steel Grass Hooks, or Sickles, from		44 to	75
Push or Dutch Hoes, from 2 to 12 inches		25 to	1 00
Patent Riveted Garden Hoes, 4 to 10 inches		31 to	75
Corn Hoes, from		50 to	1 00
Triangular Hoes, from		50 to	75
Tree Scrapers, from		50 to	75
Garden Reels, from		75 to	1 25
Garden Lines, from		25 to	50
Pruning Knives, of the best quality, every size and pattern, from		50 to	1 50
Pruning Knives, with Saw to shut			1 50
Budding Knives, of all sizes and approved patterns, from		75 to	1 25
Mole Traps			50
Garden Rakes, 4 to 16 teeth		per tooth,	05
Best Blue Polished Rakes		"	08
Cast Steel Lawn Rakes			124
Vine or Grape Scissor, from		75 to	1 50
Pruning Scissors, from		63 to	1 63
Do. do. with bow blades, from		2 50 to	3 50
Pruning Saws, handled and with sockets, from	1	25 to	2 25
Garden or Box Shears			25
Hedge Shears	1	75 to	3 50
Grass Border Shears, to cut vertically, with or without wheels, from	2	75 to	3 00
Hand Slide Pruning Shears, from		2 00 to	3 50
Slide Pruning Shears, long handles		3 00 to	7 00
Ladies' Pruning Shears, cocoa handles			3 00
Do. do. do. ivory handles			4 00
Ladies' Garden Shears			1 25
Cast Steel Lawn Scythes, from	1	25 to	2 00
Garden Spades			1 25
Garden Trowels, various sizes		38 to	1 00
Gentlemen's Pocket Pruners, to fit one handle, 6 pieces in leather case			4 00
Garden Tool Chests, containing Rake, Hoe, Saw, Reel and Line Knives, Shears, Scissors, &c., &c., from	10	00 to	30 00
Black Grubbers			1 75

THORBURN'S

CATALOGUE

O F

Kitchen Garden Seeds, &c.

Artichoke. -ARTICHAUT.-*Cinauco.* -Artichode.

Green Globe, per oz. 40 cts., per lb. \$4.

Culture.—Sow in early Spring, in drills two inches deep; thin out the young plants, and, when strong, plant them out, in richly manured soil, from two to three feet apart each way. Keep them well from weeds, and the earth loose between them. Before Winter, cut off the large leaves and draw the earth well up round each, and cover with dry litter or leaves for protection. In Spring, remove the covering as soon as winter breaks up, and dig between the plants, giving a dressing of manure. Should have covering of like kind every winter in Middle and Northern States.

Asparagus. -ASPERGE.-*Esparrago.* -Espargel.

Giant, per oz. 10 cts., per lb. 75 cts.—Roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1000.

Culture.—Asparagus beds should be well drained, by a layer of stones, oyster-shells, or bones, on which lay brush-wood cuttings and some turf. On this make the bed of sandy loam, stable manure, and coarse sea or river sand, (but avoid yellow or brown sand containing iron.) Lay this on the drainage-bottom two feet thick, then put the roots on it, in rows eighteen inches apart; and a foot apart, in the rows, cover four inches with same compost. Before Winter, cover the bed with leaves and manure about four or six inches. In Spring, fork in the manure slightly, and give a good dressing of salt.

English Dwarf Beans. -FEVE DE MARAIS.-*Haba.* -Große Bohnen.

1. Early Mazagan	per qt.	20	3. Sword Long Pod	per qt.	20
2. Broad Windsor	„	20	4. Green Nonpareil.....	„	20

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest, and No. 2 is the best for main crop.

Culture—To do well, Broad Beans should be planted as early as possible after the ground is open, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer sets in. When in pod, break off the tops of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

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CATALOGUE

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Asparagus.-ASPERGE.-Esparrago.-Spargel.

Giant, per oz. 10 cts., per lb. 75 cts.—Roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1000.

Culture.—Asparagus beds should be well drained, by a layer of stones, oyster-shells, or bones, on which lay brush-wood cuttings and some turf. On this make the bed of sandy loam, stable manure, and coarse sea or river sand, (but avoid yellow or brown sand containing iron.) Lay this on the drainage-bottom two feet thick, then put the roots on it, in rows eighteen inches apart; and a foot apart, in the rows, cover four inches with same compost. Before Winter, cover the bed with leaves and manure about four or six inches. In Spring, fork in the manure slightly, and give a good dressing of salt.

English Dwarf Beans.-FEVE DE MARAIS.-Haba.-Große Bohnen.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1. Early Mazagan | per qt. 20 | 3. Sword Long Pod | per qt. 20 |
| 2. Broad Windsor | „ 20 | 4. Green Nonpareil | „ 20 |

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest, and No. 2 is the best for main crop.

Culture—To do well, Broad Beans should be planted as early as possible after the ground is open, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer sets in. When in pod, break off the tops of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

Dwarf or Snap Beans.—*HARICOT.*—*Frijoles.*—*Krup-Bohnen.*

1. Early Snap Shorts.....per qt. 30	11. Dwarf Horticultural....per qt. 20
2. Early Turtle Soup (black) „ 20	12. Early Rachel, or Quail
3. Early Valentine..... „ 20	Heads..... „ 20
4. Early Mohawk..... „ 20	13. Early Yellow Six Weeks „ 20
5. Early China..... „ 20	14. Red Bush Cranberry.... „ 20
6. Early Dun Colored..... „ 20	15. Rob Roy..... „ 20
7. Early Half Moon..... „ 20	16. Refugee, or 1000 to 1.... „ 20
8. Early Marrowfat (white). „ 20	17. Large White Kidney, or
9. Early Warrington... „ 20	Royal Dwarf..... „ 20
10. Early Hybrid Tampico.. „ 20	

Kinds.—Nos. 3, 12 and 13 are the earliest; No. 4 the most hardy; Nos. 5, 6, 15, and 16 are the most productive, and best for main crop; Nos. 16 and 17 for late; No. 16 the best for pickling.

Culture.—These Beans will not bear frost, and must not be planted too early. Plant in drills two inches deep, and the Beans the same distance apart in the row. Leave eighteen inches between the rows, and hoe deeply there, drawing the earth up to the plants. Always keep all the pods picked off close, or they will cease bearing.

Pole or Running Beans.—*HARICOTS A RAMES.*—*Stangen-Bohnen.*

1. London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry...per qt. 25	6. Large White Lima....per qt. 40
2. Dutch Case Knife..... „ 30	7. Small White Lima..... „ 40
3. Red Cranberry..... „ 40	8. White Dutch Running... „ 40
4. White Cranberry..... „ 50	9. Asparagus, or Yard Long „\$2.00
5. Scarlet Running..... „ 40	10. French Soisson..... „ 50

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 3 are best for snaps, and No. 6 the best Shell-Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

Culture.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 should be planted (if night frosts past) early in May, for they should be well started before the hot weather; No. 6 not for three or four weeks later. Plant either in hills three feet distant from each other, or in drills about two inches deep, and the Beans three inches apart in the drills. Keep them free from weeds, and draw earth up to the plants.

Beet.—*BETTERAVE.*—*Remolachas.*—*Runkelrüben.*

1. Extra Early Turnip....per oz. 10	8. Long Red Mangel Wurt-
2. Early Blood Turnip..... „ 10	zel.....per oz. 5
3. Early Yellow Turnip.... „ 10	9. Yellow Globe Do..... „ 5
4. Long Blood..... „ 10	10. White Sugar..... „ 5
5. Long Smooth Blood..... „ 10	11. Yellow Sugar..... „ 5
6. Swiss Chard (for greens) „ 10	12. Whyte's New Dark Blood „ 10
7. Green, for Stews..... „ 10	

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest and best, if used when young; No. 2 for general and Winter crop; Nos. 4 and 5 for late and Winter use; Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 for cattle feeding.

Culture.—Sow in drills one inch deep, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Sow Nos. 1 and 2 as soon as ground opens in Spring; for main crop, about middle of Spring. Hoe deeply between rows. No. 6, for use as greens or spinach, sow early; and, for a second crop, again middle of Spring.

Brocoli..BROCOLI..Broculi..Spargelfohlg.

1. Early White.....	per oz. 30	5. White Cape, or Cauli- flower.....	per oz. 50
2. Early Purple.....	" 30	6. Sulphur Colored.....	" 30
3. Early Walcheren (true) ..	" 80	7. Chappel's Cream.....	" 30
4. Early Purple Cape (fine) ..	" 30		

Kinds—The above are the sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones that generally succeed. We recommend No. 4 as the most certain.

Culture.—Sow early sorts as soon as ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart, each way, when plants are four inches high. Culture same as cabbage—rich soil. For a succession, sow one and two months later, taking care to shade the drills.

**Brussels Sprouts..CHOU DE BRUXELLES..Col de Brussels..
Rofentfohl.**

Brussels Sprouts, 20 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Scotch Kale, and transplant in July—use as winter greens—they become very tender when touched by frost.

Burnet..PIMPERNELLE DE JARDIN..Pimpinela..Pimpernell.

Garden, 10 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly, in rows. Manure freely every year.

Cabbage..CHOU..Col..Rofhl.

1. Earliest Dwarf	per oz. 20	16. Early Sugarloaf	per oz. 10
2. Early Vanack.....	" 20	17. Early Ox Heart (true)...	" 20
3. Early Sprotsboro'.....	" 20	18. Early Matchless.....	" 20
4. Early Victoria	" 20	19. Large Early York.....	" 10
5. Early Nonpareil (fine) ..	" 20	20. Large Late Bergen (true)	" 30
6. Early York	" 10	21. Large Late Pomeranian.	" 20
7. Early Salisbury Dwarf..	" 20	22. Large Late Drumhead (fine American).....	" 30
8. Early Dutch	" 20	23. Ex. fine Large Flat Dutch	" 30
9. Early Wakefield	" 20	24. Large Late Green Glazed	" 20
10. Early Wittingstadt (Ex- tra fine).....	" 20	25. Extra fine Late Drumhead Savoy.....	" 40
11. Heale's Early Imperial..	" 20	26. Late Globe Savoy.....	" 10
12. Early Battersea or Drum- head.....	" 10	27. Late Yellow Savoy.....	" 20
13. Early May.....	" 20	28. Red for Pickling.....	" 20
14. Early Savoy.....	" 20	29. Portugal	" 20
15. Enfield Market.....	" 20	30. Thousand Headed	" 20

Kinds—Nos. 1, 6, 10 and 14 are the earliest; Nos. 5, 15 and 17 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 17. Nos. 20, 22 and 23 are the well-known Winter varieties. No. 30 will be found equally worthy of cultivation in a moderate quantity; No. 23 for main crop.

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in the Autumn, and protect by a cold frame during winter—transplant early in Spring; or, in hot beds, during February and March, and transplant middle of April. For succession Cabbage, sow in open ground, as soon as Winter breaks up, and again in May. Sow later sorts in

April and May, and transplant main crop from middle to end of July. No. 6 will head and keep through Winter, if not sown till middle or end of June. Cabbage should be sown in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart, and when plants are six inches high, transplant early sorts, in rows two feet apart and fifteen inches in the row; late sorts, from two and a half to three feet apart each way. The ground must be highly manured, deeply dug and thoroughly worked to insure good heads. Hoe often, and draw earth round the plants; and the intervals, between the rows, should be occasionally moved deeply down their centre with the fork or plow, (if wide enough to admit it.)

Cardoon.-CARDON.-*Cardo*.-Cardon.

Large Solid, 30 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart; when full size, bind plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like celery to blanch.

Carrot.-CARROTE.-*Zanahorias*.-Möhren.

1. Extra Early Forcing.....per oz	10	5. Altringham.....per oz	10
2. Early Horn.....	" 10	6. Long Blood, or Purple....	" 10
3. Half Long Red.....	" 10	7. Long White.....	" 10
4. Long Orange.....	" 10	8. Long Yellow.....	" 10

Kinds.—For the earliest, and for the latest crop, No. 2 is best; Nos. 4, 5 and 7 are best for main crops—No. 4 is particularly recommended.

Culture.—Sow No. 2 as early as ground can be worked, or, for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from middle May to middle July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop to eight or ten inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

Cauliflower.-CHOU-FLEUR.-*Coliflor*.-Blumenkohl.

1. Extra Early Paris.....per oz	80	5. Late Walcheren.....per oz	50
2. Thorburn's Nonpareil (very fine).....	" 80	6. Large Late London.....	" 30
3. Large Early London.....	" 30	7. Large Asiatic (true).....	" 50
4. Early Walcheren.....	" 50	8. Lenormands.....	" \$2.00

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 8 will be found the finest varieties. We particularly recommend No. 2, as an almost certain sort to head in our climate.

Culture.—Sow from the 10th to the latter part of September, to transplant into cold frame and protect through Winter; and plant out early in Spring, to head for the table in June: or sow in hot bed in February, transplant end of March into another frame, and plant out early in May for same crop. Plant three feet apart by two, at least. For Autumn crop, sow in May, and plant out in July. Culture same as cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower-heads appear, the larger leaves should be broken down over them, to defend them from the sun and rain.

Celery.—*CELERI.*—*Apio.*—*Cellerie.*

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|---------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|----|
| 1. Early White Solid.....per oz | 20 | 5. Long Purple.....per oz. | 20 |
| 2. Giant White Solid..... | " 20 | 6. Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted .. | 20 |
| 3. New Silver Giant..... | " 20 | 7. New Crystal White..... | 20 |
| 4. Red Solid (fine)..... | " 20 | 8. Self-Blanching..... | 20 |

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 8 are considered the best sorts. We recommend No. 1 for early, and No. 2 for main crop.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring in a seed bed half an inch deep, any time after night frosts are gone, or on a slight hot bed, if wished early; thin out the plants when up to an inch apart, or transplant into a second bed three inches apart. When strong plants, dig trenches four feet apart and fifteen inches wide; dig each trench a moderate spade deep, put three inches of well-rotted dung all over the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides, and dig the dung and parings with an inch or two of the loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together, and put in the plants in two rows six inches apart, and eight inches apart in row. Give a good watering after planting, earth up as the plants make growth, and keep the earth between the trenches loose and open with the spade.

Chervil.—*CERFEUIL.*—*Perifollo.*—*Benfenlauch.*

Curled, 20 cts. per oz.—New Tuberous, 50 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Cultivate and use like parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills one foot apart.

Colewort or Collards.—*CHOU.*—*Cabu.*—*Blätterkohl.*

20 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Sow seed as for cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when a month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

Corn.—*MAIS.*—*Maiz.*—*Rais.*

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|---|----|
| 1. Early Burlington.....per ear, | 5 | 5. Burr's New Sugar Shelled.....per qt. | 20 |
| 2. Early Tuscarora..... | " 5 | 6. Large Sugar Shelled.....per qt. | 15 |
| 3. Early Darling's Sugar.... | " 5 | 6. Large Sugar.....per ear, | 5 |
| 3. Early Darling's Shelled...per qt. | 20 | 7. Stowell's Evergreen Sugar .. | 5 |
| 4. Excelsior Sugar Shelled.. | " 30 | 7. Stowell's " Shelled,per qt. | 20 |
| 4. Excelsior Sugar.....per ear, | 5 | 8. Old Colony Sugar Shelled, .. | 15 |
| 5. Burr's New Sugar..... | " 5 | 8. Old Colony Sugar.....per ear, | 5 |

Kinds.—No. 6 is best for early, Nos. 3, 5 and 6 for main, and Nos. 7 and 8 for late crops.

Culture.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and three or four in a hill, hoe often, and draw up soil to the stems—break off all side shoots.

Corn.—*For Field Culture.*

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|
| 1. Early Improved Canada.....Ears | per bushel, | \$1.50 |
| 1 Do. do.Shelled .. | " | 2.50 |
| 2. Early King Philip..... | " | 2.50 |
| 2 Do. do.Ears .. | " | 1.50 |
| 3. Carpenter's Improved King Philip | " | 2.00 |
| 3 Do. do do.Shelled .. | " | 3.00 |
| 4. Early Rhode Island Premium | " | 2.50 |
| 4 Do. do. do.Ears .. | " | 1.50 |

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- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------|
| 5. Long Yellow (very fine)..... | Ears per bushel, | 1.50 |
| 6. Long White Flint | " " | 1.50 |
| 7. Pop Corn. | " " | 1.50 |

Kinds.—Nos. 3 and 4 are the earliest sorts. No. 5 we recommend for main crops; it is excellent.

Corn Salad, or Fetticus.—*MACHE.—Stechsalat.*

10 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Sow latter part of August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep, and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly; keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter, cover thinly with clean straw.

Cress.—*CRESSON.—Mastuerzo.—Kresse.*

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---|----------------------------|---------|----|
| 1. Curled or Pepper Grass.... | per oz. | 5 | 3. Broad-Leaved Winter.... | per oz. | 20 |
| 2. Broad-Leaved | " | 5 | 4. True Water-Cress..... | " | 30 |

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1 and 2 thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. Sow No. 3 in Autumn, it is quite hardy. No. 4 requires a stream of running water, in which it will grow without care, except keeping at first weeds from interfering with it.

Cucumber.—*CONCOMBER.—Pepino.—Gurkentörner.*

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|----|------------------------------|---------|----|
| 1. Early Russian | per oz. | 20 | 7. Long Green | per oz. | 20 |
| 2. Early Short Green | " | 10 | 8. Long Green Southgate.. | " | 20 |
| 3. Early White Spined. | " | 10 | 9. Long White Turkey(true) | " | 30 |
| 4. Early Green Cluster..... | " | 10 | 10. Long Green Turkey.... | " | 30 |
| 5. West India Gherkin. | " | 40 | 11. New Jersey Hybrid (fine) | " | 30 |
| 6. English Gherkin | " | 30 | | | |

Also, Sir Collin Campbell, Prize Fighter, Walker's Rambler, and other choice kinds for frames—25 cts. per package.

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest; No. 3 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 5, 6 and 7 for pickling; and 8, 9 and 10 for frames and hot beds.

Culture.—In February and March raise seed in hot bed, or in April in cold frame well covered. Plant out in rich newly-dug ground, in hills or ridges, when night frosts gone. In frames protect well at night, give air in day. Avoid wind. Shade from midday sun. Keep up heat when grown early in year by hot dung lining as temperature of bed subsides. Stop the leading shoots continually as the fruit shows. Or plant the seed in open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart, use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth, scatter eight or ten seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep with fine earth and spat it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin the plants to four in a hill.

Egg Plant.—*MELONGENE.—Berengena.—Eierpflanze.*

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|----|-----------------------------|---------|----|
| 1. Long Purple | per oz. | 30 | 3. Improved New York..... | per oz. | 80 |
| 2. Large Purple | " | 50 | 4. White for Ornament. | " | 80 |

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest and very productive, but small. No. 3 is the best and largest for main crop.

Culture.—Sow in hot bed very early in Spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting out in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if hot when put out. Keep plants tilled by the hoe and draw earth up as for cabbage.

Endive..CHICOREE..*Chicoria*..Endivien.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Green Curled.....per oz. 20 | 3. Wild.....per oz. 10 |
| 2. White Curled.....,, 20 | 4. Broad Leaved (Escarrolle) ,, 20 |

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for salad, particularly No. 1, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 3 are used for flavoring coffee. No. 4 is principally used for soups and stews.

Culture.—Sow No. 4 early in Spring. Nos. 1 to 3 from latter part of May to end of July. Sow thin and cover slightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart and give a good watering afterwards, if dry. When leaves six or eight inches long, blanch them by gathering the leaves in the hand and tying them together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At approach of Winter the growing crop may be taken up carefully, with ball of earth to each plant, and placed close together in frame for use, but must be kept dry and have plenty of air or will rot.

Garlick..-AIL..Knoblauch.

Sets 30 cts. per lb.

Culture.—Light rich soil. Plant the sets in rows six inches apart and about two deep. Leave a foot between the rows, which keep hoed deeply. When the leaves turn yellow take up the crop.

Kale..CHOU VERT FRISE..*Repollo Durante*..Blätterfehl.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Green Curled Scotch....per oz. 20 | 4. Sea (Chou Marin).....per oz. 20 |
| 2. Purple German Curled..,, 20 | 5. Siberian.....,, 10 |
| 3. Brown German Curled..,, 20 | 6. Jerusalem.....,, 20 |

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are Borecole. No. 4 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of white Celery, but cooked as Asparagus. No. 5 is used for early Spring Greens.

Culture.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 4 sow early in the Spring in a frame, transplant to another bed six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground and plant out in hills three feet apart, and three plants in each hill about end of July. Before Winter cover these hills with litter or leaves. The following Spring uncover and dig in the manure. Keep them well cultivated through Summer, and the following Winter it will begin to produce crop. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant as well as to Asparagus.

Kohlrabi or Turnip Rooted Cabbage.

1. Extra Early White Vienna, above ground.....per oz. 20
2. Large White, "....." 20
3. Large White, below ground....." 10

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 we recommend as the finest, the one early forcing and the other for general crop. This is a delightful vegetable and should be grown in every Garden.

Culture.—Nos. 1 and 2 may be sown in April or May, and the plants afterwards treated the same as Cabbage, only that in earthing up the plants you must be careful not to cover the globular part. No. 3 cultivate in every respect like the Ruta Baga.

Leek..POIREAU..Puerros..Porro.

- Large Flag (fine).....per oz. 20 | Imported.....per oz. 10

Culture.—Sow very early in Spring in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch apart, when they are about seven inches high plant them out in rows eight inches apart and as deep as possible, not to cover the centre young leaves. Water thoroughly if dry weather when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store away before winter.

Lettuce..LAITUE..Lechugas..Salat.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Early Curled Silesia.....per oz. 20 | 10. Grand Admiral.....per oz. 20 |
| 2. Large white Summer Cabbage „ 20 | 11. Victoria Cabbage (fine) „ 20 |
| 3. Large Green Head..... „ 20 | 12. White Coss..... „ 20 |
| 4. Ice Drumhead (fine)..... „ 20 | 13. Green Coss..... „ 20 |
| 5. Hardy Green..... „ 20 | 14. Grey Coss..... „ 20 |
| 6. Madeira or Passion..... „ 20 | 15. Magnum Bonum Coss.. „ 20 |
| 7. Tennis Ball..... „ 20 | 16. Chicoree (fine Curled).. „ 20 |
| 8. Butter (fine)..... „ 20 | 17. Oak Leaved..... „ 20 |
| 9. Brown Dutch..... „ 20 | 18. Brown Winter Cabbage „ 20 |

Kinds—No. 1 is best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 11 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops. Nos. 5, 9 and 18 for Fall and Winter. Nos. 12 and 13 are also highly recommended but more trouble to raise.

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1, 2 and 8 in frames in March, or in open ground as early as it is open, and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Sow again in a months' time for succession. In August sow any of the varieties except Coss and Nos. 5, 9 and 18, which should be sown in September. In October some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better grow where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Coss in good order, they must be sown in hot bed early in year and transplanted in a cold frame so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance. Hoe carefully every other week.

Musk-Melon. - MELON MUSCADE - *Melon Moscatel*. - Santalupen.

1. Extra fine Nutmeg.....per oz.	20	6. Christiana.....per oz.	30
2. Pine Apple.....	20	7. Skillman's Fine Netted... "	20
3. Green Citron.....	20	8. Pomegranate, or Musk	
4. Jenny Lind.....	20	Scented for Perfume.... "	50
5. Persian.....	20	9. Large Yellow Cantelope.. "	20

Kinds.—We consider Nos. 1 and 3 the best for table. Nos. 4 and 6 are early. No. 9 is very large, but of indifferent quality.

Culture—Plant in hills six feet apart each way, six seeds in each, and thin out to two or three plants when in a state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill two feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure. Dust a little soot or wood ashes recently burnt on the growing plants when up. Draw earth up round the stems, and stop their points to make them branch when they begin to run; lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear from weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best.

Water Melon. - MELON D'EAU - *Zandia*. - Wassermelonen.

1. Early Mountain Sprout..per oz.	10	5. Carolina.....per oz.	10
2. Black Spanish.....	10	6. Apple Seeded.....	30
3. Ice Cream (extra fine)... "	10	7. Goodwin's Imperial.....	20
4. Long Island.....	10	8. Citron for Preserves.....	20

Kinds.—No. 7 is very early, and No. 3 is the finest for general crop.

Culture.—Same as Musk-Melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.

Mushroom. - CHAMPIGNON - *Seta*. - Chamignonbrut.

Fresh Spawn 10 cts. per lb., 12 lbs. for \$1.

Culture.—Mushroom beds are best made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure without the long straw, turn it three or four times to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down till it is a foot high; put a layer of light earth on this two inches thick; then another layer of dung, principally droppings, and earth on this as before; place the Spawn on this, in lumps two inches square or so, at six inches distance all over the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it gently down all over. Cover the bed with straw, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.

Mustard. - MOULTARDE - *Mostaza*. - Senf.

White London, 25 cts. per qt. | Black 40 cts. per qt.

New Broad-Leaved Chinese, 50 cts. per lb.

Culture.—Sow thickly in shallow drills, and press the earth on the top, during April and early in May, and for Fall Salad, in September, or in frames, or in boxes in any out-house in three inches of earth during Winter. Sow very thickly.

Nasturtium--CAPUCINE--*Capucino--Nasturtium.*

Tall, 20 cts. per oz. | Dwarf, 5 cts. per paper.

Culture.—Sow in May or early in June in drills about an inch deep. The Tall kind near fences or poles on which they can climb and have support, it left to trail on the ground the fruit is apt to be injured.

Okra--GOMBO--*Kin Gombo--Safran.*

Improved Dwarf Green, 10 cts. per oz. | Long Green, 10 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Plant late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. Hoe, and draw earth up occasionally to the stems.

Onion--OIGNON--*Cebollas--Zwiebeln.*

1. Early Red.....per oz. 10	8. Welsh (for Salad).....per oz. 20
2. Large Red....." 10	9. Top or Button Onions...per qt. 20
3. Yellow Dutch....." 10	10. Do. do. White... " 30
4. Yellow Danvers....." 20	11. Potato Onions....." 20
5. White Portugal....." 20	12. Yellow Onion Sets....." 20
6. James' Keeping....." 20	13. White do. do....." 20
7. Tripoli....." 20	

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 4 are early. Nos. 2, 3 and 5 are the best for main crop, the former two keep best during Winter, and the latter best for pickling.

Culture.—Rich soil, deeply dug, and then lightly rolled. Sow Nos. 1 to 5 moderately thick in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. As soon as ground is open in the Spring, thin to three inches apart. Keep down weeds, but avoid covering the bulbs. No. 8 should be sown early in September, and will produce new leaves for Salad early in the Spring. Onion sets and tops are placed on the surface in shallow twelve-inch drills about four inches apart, but not covered. No. 10 plant in Spring or Fall, as they will survive the Winter if slightly covered with dung.

Parsley--PERSIL--*Perijil--Petersilie.*

1. Extra Curled.....per oz. 10	3. Hamburg, or Rooted.....per oz. 20
2. Plain....." 10	

Kinds.—No. 1 is the best.

Culture.—Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring in drills an inch deep and one foot asunder. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. To preserve in Winter, remove some plants and set them in a light cellar. No. 3 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

Parsnip--PANAIS--*Chirivia--Pastinake.*

1. Guernsey, or Cup.....per oz. 10	3. Long White.....per oz. 10
2. New Round....." 10	

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 3 are the best kinds. No. 2 is early but small.

Culture.—Sow as soon as ground opens in Spring in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. When plants are two or three inches high, thin to seven inches in a row. Hoe often. They like a deep rich soil.

Peas.—Pois.—Chicaros.—Grbsen.

EXTRA EARLY.

1. Daniel O'Rourke (fine and New).....	2½ feet per qt.	30
2. Cedo Nulli.....	3 " "	40
3. Prince Albert.....	2½ " "	25
4. Sangster's, No. 1.....	2½ " "	30
5. Emperor.....	3 " "	25
6. Tom Thumb.....	8 inches "	75

EARLY.

7. Washington.....	3 feet "	20
8. Warwick.....	3 " "	20
9. Charlton.....	4 " "	20
10. Blue Surprise.....	4 " "	30
11. Double Blossom Frame.....	3 " "	20
12. Bishop's Dwarf Prolific.....	1 " "	25
13. Bishop's New Long Pod.....	1½ " "	30
14. Groom's Dwarf.....	1 " "	25
15. Prolific, or Strawberry.....	1 " "	25
16. Sebastopol.....	2½ " "	30

GENERAL CROP.

*17. Champion of England (fine).....	5 " "	30
18. Queen of Dwarf (fine).....	1½ " "	50
19. Blue Imperial (fine).....	2½ " "	20
20. Blue Prussian.....	3 " "	20
21. Blue Scimitar.....	3 " "	25
22. Dwarf Sugar (edible pods).....	3 " "	50
23. Banksian Marrow.....	3 " "	25
*24. Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow.....	3 " "	30
25. Blue Eclipse.....	1½ " "	30
*26. Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow.....	2½ " "	75
27. Waterloo Blue.....	4 " "	25
28. Harrison's Glory (fine and new).....	3 " "	40
29. Harrison's Perfection (fine and new).....	3 " "	40
*30. Napoleon (fine and new).....	3 " "	75
*31. Eugenie (fine and new).....	3 " "	75

LATE CROP.

31½. Dwarf Marrowfat.....	3 " "	20
32. White Marrowfat.....	5 " "	15
33. Black Eyed do.....	3 " "	20
34. Tall Sugar (edible pods).....	5 " "	50
*35. Knight's Tall Marrow.....	6 " "	30
36. Tall Matchless.....	5 " "	30
*37. British Queen (fine).....	6 " "	60
*38. Stanley Marrow (fine).....	6 " "	75
39. Giant Marrow.....	5 " "	40
40. Woodford's Tall Prolific.....	4 " "	25
*41. Hair's Defiance.....	6 " "	75
*42. Tall Mammoth Knights.....	6 " "	75
*43. Epps' Monarch (fine and new).....	6 " "	75
*44. Epps' Lord Raglan (fine and new).....	3 " "	75

The above list comprises, it is believed, every desirable variety known, that has been tried and found to succeed well in this climate.

Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, the finest flavored of all Peas.

Kinds—We recommend, for the first crop, Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5; for second crop, Nos. 8, 10 and 13; for general crop, Nos. 17, 19, 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31; for late crop, Nos. 37, 38, 42, 43 and 44 for small gardens; No. 6 is very valuable.

Culture.—A light dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. If they grow too vigorously, and show no signs of bloom, run a spade along about eight inches

from the row straight down, and thereby root prune them. Do this each side the row, and they will bloom in a few days. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks for succession throughout the season. Plant in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and three inches deep, hoe often. In dry weather, Peas should be soaked in soft water five or six hours before planting, and if ground is very dry, it should be watered in the hills.

Pepper. PIMENT. *Pimienta*. Pfeffer.

1. Cherry.....	per oz.	40	4. Small Chili.....	per oz.	50
2. Sweet Spanish (for Salad) ..	"	50	5. Large Squash.....	"	40
3. Sweet Mountain (for Man- goes).....	"	50	6. Long Cayenne.....	"	40
			7. Large Bell.....	"	40

Kinds.—No. 1 is early and very fine; Nos. 5 and 6 are best for main crop.

Culture.—Sow early in hot bed, or in open ground in a seed bed, about the middle of Spring in light warm ground. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way; hoe frequently.

Pumpkin. CITROUILLE. *Calabaza*. Große Kürbis.

1. Large Cheese.....	per oz.	10	3. Connecticut Field.....	per qt.	20
2. Mammoth.....	"	20	4. Cashaw.....	"	10

Kinds.—No 1 and 4 are the best for family use, No. 3 for stock.

Culture.—May be planted middle of Spring, amongst the Indian corn, or in the field or garden in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, with four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers; but avoid planting them any where near either of those.

Purslane. POURPIER. *Verdolaga*. Portulak.

25 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in open ground.

Radish. RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos and Rabanitos*.

Radies und Rettig.

1. Early Frame.....	per oz.	10	10. Yellow Summer Turnip.....	per oz.	10
2. Early Olive Shaped.....	"	10	11. Purple Turnip.....	"	10
3. Early Long Scarlet Short Top.....	"	10	12. Grey Summer Turnip..	"	10
4. Early Yellow Turnip....	"	10	13. Black Fall or Spanish..	"	10
5. Early Scarlet Turnip....	"	10	14. White Spanish.....	"	10
6. Long Salmon.....	"	10	15. New Rose Colored Win- ter Chinese.....	"	10
7. Long Purple.....	"	10	16. White do. do.....	"	10
8. Long White Naples.....	"	10	17. Purple do. do.....	"	10
9. White Turnip.....	"	10			

Kinds.—Nos 1, 3 and 5 are best for early sowing; Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 12 are best for Summer planting; Nos. 13, 14 and 15 for last and Winter sowing.

Culture.—Sow as early in Spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, in drills an inch deep and a foot apart, and thin to three inches from each other. If dry weather when growing, these crops are much benefited in quality by watering. A warm sandy loam, made rich and light by some good strong manure, suits them best.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Asparagus Knives	50 to	75
Brush or Switch Hooks, from	1 25 to	1 50
Cast Steel Edging Knives, from	87 to	1 38
Flower Gatherers, from	75 to	1 50
Pruning Chisels, with one or two hooks	88 to	2 00
Blue Polished Garden Forks	63 to	75
Garden Engines		35 00
Green-House Syringes, of different sizes, and most approved patterns	5 00 to	12 00
Stag Milton Hatchets (fine)	3 00 to	4 00
Edinboro' Bill Hooks, from	1 00 to	1 25
Yorkshire Socket Bill-Hooks, from	1 00 to	1 50
Weeding Hooks		38
Cast Steel Grass Hooks, or Sickles, from	44 to	75
Push or Dutch Hoes, from 2 to 12 inches.	25 to	1 00
Patent Riveted Garden Hoes, 4 to 10 inches.	31 to	75
Corn Hoes, from	50 to	1 00
Triangular Hoes, from	50 to	75
Tree Scrapers, from	50 to	75
Garden Reels, from	75 to	1 25
Garden Lines, from	25 to	50
Pruning Knives, of the best quality, every size and pattern, from	50 to	1 50
Pruning Knives, with Saw to shut		1 50
Budding Knives, of all sizes and approved patterns, from	75 to	1 25
Mole Traps		50
Garden Rakes, 4 to 16 teeth	per tooth,	05
Best Blue Polished Rakes	"	08
Cast Steel Lawn Rakes		124
Vine or Grape Scissor, from	75 to	1 50
Pruning Scissors, from	63 to	1 63
Do. do. with bow blades, from	2 50 to	3 50
Pruning Saws, handled and with sockets, from	1 25 to	2 25
Garden or Box Shears		25
Hedge Shears	1 75 to	3 50
Grass Border Shears, to cut vertically, with or without wheels, from	2 75 to	3 00
Hand Slide Pruning Shears, from	2 00 to	3 50
Slide Pruning Shears, long handles	3 00 to	7 00
Ladies' Pruning Shears, cocoa handles		3 00
Do. do. do. ivory handles		4 00
Ladies' Garden Shears		1 25
Cast Steel Lawn Scythes, from	1 25 to	2 00
Garden Spades		1 25
Garden Trowels, various sizes	38 to	1 00
Gentlemen's Pocket Pruners, to fit one handle, 6 pieces in leather case		4 00
Garden Tool Chests, containing Rake, Hoe, Saw, Reel and Line Knives, Shears, Scissors, &c., &c., from	10 00 to	30 00
Doek Grubbers		1 75

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NARCISSUS, ARUMS, ANEMONES, RANUNCULUS,
&c., &c., &c.

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